

# THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Homœopathy  
on the Pacific Coast.

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EDITOR, . . . . WM. BOERICKE, M. D.

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EDITORIAL.

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THE President of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society has appointed the chairmen of the scientific committees for the current year—the names appear in another part of the journal. Now if every member of the Society, and every physician purposing to become a member will communicate with the chairman of the special bureau he is interested in and willing to contribute his share of the work, the success of the meeting and its profitableness will be assured. The number of the bureaux have been very wisely reduced, and only the practical and necessary departments retained—departments from which reports ought to be received. This is a move in the right direction, and one for which this journal has worked from the start. Surely every physician is interested in one of the bureaux as now constituted; every one is able to do some work in one or the other—communicate therefore without delay with the chairmen of the different bureaux.



ONE of the contributors to the *Medical Brief* discovered the property of drugs to cure in small doses similar conditions to those they produce in large ones. He finds Aconite to produce and cure feverish conditions;—Arsenic symptoms of ulceration of stomach; Bellad, cerebral congestion; Ipecac, vomiting; Rheum, diarrhœa, etc., etc., but still he knows nothing of Homœopathy, but has a ready explanation of this drug property by his own theory of drug affinity. "A remedy must have an affinity for a part, organ or tissue, upon which it acts; and then it must be endowed with power to influence the part in a given way." We are glad this explains the mystery to the Doctor's mind, but if he will take the trouble to look into any Homœopathic manual published for the last seventy-five years, he will find these facts stated very fully and explained in a reasonable way, that accords with the observed facts. It is certainly a remarkable thing that the old school of medicine, as a school, will deny the principles and facts of Homœopathy and yet their members will appropriate remedy after remedy, whose effects upon the healthy and consequent employment among the sick have been arrived at solely by the study of the Law of Similia.—Help yourselves, gentlemen, but why not acknowledge the source, or at all events cease pointing out the sterility of Homœopathy, when all the time you are partakers of her fruits.

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THE Editor of the *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases* is desirous of ascertaining to what extent *arsenic* is used by American physicians in the treatment of skin diseases, and also the results of their experience as to its therapeutical value.

Information upon the following points is requested of every physician who reads this:

Are you in the habit of employing arsenic, *generally*, in the treatment of skin diseases?

In what diseases of the skin have you found arsenic of superior value to other remedies?

What ill effects, if any, have you observed from its use?



What preparation of the drug do you prefer, and in what doses do you employ it?

Address, editor of *Journal of Cutaneous and Venereal Diseases*, 66 West 40th street, New York.

Homœopathists do not employ arsenic or any other drug *generally* in the treatment of skin diseases, but only when the symptoms of the patient correspond in similarity to those that arsenic is capable of producing on the comparatively healthy.

Then it is given in a dose not large enough to produce any ill effects or untoward symptoms—which dose is frequently so minute as to be utterly incomprehensible to the mind trained only to old school thought. Aside from this general statement a homœopathist's testimony of his clinical experience with arsenic in skin diseases could not be utilized by the old school, because he prescribes a remedy not alone for the local trouble but at the same time for the totality of symptoms shown by the patient. And what is still further removed from the ordinary old school therapeutic methods, is the fact that an accurate homœopathic prescription is based not so much upon the symptoms diagnostically important as upon the *peculiar*, characteristic symptoms of the patient. In other words the symptoms necessary for a correct diagnosis are not the *essential* ones for a correct prescription of the curative remedy.

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NO WONDER we have not as much surgery as our old school friends. The other day our college clinic lost the opportunity of seeing a fine operation in this wise. A man who suffered for three years with what had been diagnosed as cystic sarcocele of the testicle by both Allopathic and Homœopathic surgeons, was promised relief by a proposed operation. The day was set. Meanwhile "ut aliquid facere" as our Vienna teachers used to say, a vial of Pulsatilla lx was given him. He reported "improvement," and a somewhat higher potency was given of the same remedy. When the day for the operation came around there was nothing to operate for—the tumor had vanished. Mind you, it had been



there for three years and old school professors had diagnosed it.

Then there is an ambitious young surgeon not far from here who was consulted about the removal of a tumor in the breast of some lady patient. Said tumor had been felt by different allopathic authorities. It was his fortune to get the case at last and in one month from the time he first saw it, it was to be removed. In a lucky moment he gave the patient some Conium 30, to be taken every day "to prepare her." In due time she returned—but the surgeon had lost his case, his medical skill got the better of him—*that* tumor had vanished.

And that brings to mind Dunham's case of Ovarian Tumor. The great Dunham—he of wonderful diagnostic skill and still greater knowledge of Materia Medica. This case had been diagnosed by Trousseau and by an eminent New York gynecologist and yet in a few months it entirely disappeared after all hope for relief had been given up by the patient, under the use of Colocynthis, two hundred, given by Dr. Dunham for the symptoms based upon the provings of that drug.

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## ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

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### THE HOMŒOPATHIC CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Thirteenth Bi-monthly meeting June 8th, 1886. Sidney Worth, M. D., President, in the chair. Dr. C. P. Hart presented the following paper:

#### ON NASAL CATARRH AS AN ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR IN THE PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN NERVOUS DISORDERS, AND ALSO ON ITS MEDICAL TREATMENT.

BY CHAS. PORTER HART, M. D.

Professor of Nervous Diseases in Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.

For the sake of convenience I shall consider the above topics in their inverse order.

I. Recognizing the fact that it would be both unnecessary and presumptuous for me to impose upon you a description



of such a familiar disease as *chronic nasal catarrh*, a disease with which all of you are as well, if not better acquainted than I am myself, since it is perhaps more prevalent on this coast than anywhere else in the United States—I say, recognizing these facts, I shall in this brief essay, confine myself, not only to its treatment and causative influence in nervous disorders, but, so far at least as the former is concerned, attempt to give only my own experience. This experience is both local and general; that is to say, I have been in the habit of making use of both local and constitutional treatment in these cases. While I do not believe that the disease can, in the majority of cases be completely subdued without constitutional, that is to say, specific treatment, and that it is this which in such cases really effects the cure. I am equally well convinced that suitable local measures greatly contribute to this end, and, if rightly managed, facilitate recovery in a marked degree. The chief benefit which my experience shows is derived from suitable local treatment, is, (1) the removal of vitiated, and in many cases, of highly irritative and infectious secretions from the affected parts, the continued presence of which not only tends, both directly and indirectly, to promote congestion and inflammation of the implicated tissues, but also to reinfect, and thus increase the dyscrasic condition of the general system—a condition which I believe always exists in a greater or less degree in these cases. (2) suitable local applications, by increasing the tone of the diseased tissues, tend to restore them to a more healthy condition, by promoting contraction of the relaxed, hypertrophied and semifungoid state of the affected membrane, a condition which, in the large majority of cases, needs all the auxiliary support that can be given, to enable it to resist the various abnormal or disturbing agencies which are continually acting to retard or prevent its return to a healthy state. At the same time, it must be admitted that local treatment alone is incapable of curing the patient, and so far as assisting in the cure is concerned, it is well to remember that it may prove beneficial or otherwise according as it is rightly or wrongly employed. No physician of intelligence, however, will be likely to err if he bears in mind the principles I have stated, and at the same time is duly impressed



with the fact that he has to do with a constitutional as well as a local affection. This is a point of such paramount importance, that all others sink into comparative insignificance. Whatever else is done or attempted, the existing dyscrasia *must* be overcome, or a cure will never be effected.

It is impossible to classify accurately all the various forms of dyscrasia met with in this disease. The best I can do is to mention those varieties which, in a pronounced form, we generally designate as scrofulous, syphilitic, tubercular, psoric, etc. But these constitutional conditions seldom exist in a pure form. They more frequently shade into each other so gradually as to be, in many cases, almost imperceptible except on the closest scrutiny, not only of the patient himself, but of his entire history and that of his ancestors. This is especially the case where a psoric taint exists, which I think is often made up of syphilitic, tubercular, and other dyscrasic elements. He, therefore, will in my opinion be most successful in treating the disease who, by sounding the case to its very foundations, is thereby enabled to completely cover the totality of the symptoms. Having done this, and thus selected the most appropriate remedy, the only local treatment I would recommend, except near the close, is the employment by means of the steam atomizer, of the indicated remedy itself. This treatment, namely, the constitutional and local employment of the indicated remedy, should be faithfully and persistently carried out, week after week, month after month, and, if need be, year after year, until all traces of inflammation is subdued, ulcerations healed, abnormal secretions corrected, the dyscrasic condition overcome, and nothing else remains to be done but to give tone to the relaxed and weakened membrane, by astringing its enlarged capillaries, whose engorged condition will, so long as it remains, endanger relapses on the slightest exposure to any of the ordinary exciting causes of the disease. This object I have generally been able to attain, by simply continuing the use of the spraying apparatus, employing therein, such remedies as *Geranium maculatum*, *Hamamelis virginica*, *Liquor bismuthi*, &c.

I will now give you what I regard as the leading indications for the employment of such remedies as have hitherto



yielded in my hands the best results, and at the head of the list I would place

*Kali bichromicum*.—Here we generally have a discharge of tough, stringy mucus from the nose; yet not always, for I have known it to prove curative where there was a yellowish discharge in semi-acute conditions, or when associated with internal ulceration or excoriation. It is also beneficial in cases where there are accumulations of hard, tough plugs, which, when detached are occasionally tinged with blood; also in cases where there is a highly irritated state of the nasal mucous membrane generally. Other indications are: severe pain at the root of the nose, or across the bridge, necrosis of the septum nasi; ozæna, especially when associated with intense headache; catarrh associated with gastric derangement, such as nausea, loss of appetite, etc; chronic catarrhal inflammation of the fauces, with hoarseness; catarrhal conditions which are aggravated by warm weather, or which are associated with catarrh of the Eustachian tubes, constant bubbling and buzzing in the head, or of periodical pressure in the ears. This remedy is especially adapted to syphilitic cases, as well as to those which have originated in repeated attacks of diphtheria. It is a very deeply acting remedy, not only curing diseases of the mucous follicles, but caries of the nasal bones. It is capable of successfully reaching the majority of the most obstinate cases, if perseveringly employed.

*Mercurius*.—As a catarrhal remedy, Mercurius is next in importance to Kali bichromicum. It is also a similarly acting remedy, but its action is not so profound, unless its use is long continued. It spends its force chiefly upon the glands and mucous membrane of the fauces, and on that of the posterior nasal cavity, being generally best suited to semi-acute conditions. The *iodide* is the best form when the discharge is of a tenacious white or yellowish character; also when it is profuse and acrid, excoriating the nostrils and upper lip. It is especially useful in cases where the inflammation extends into the lachrymal duct and sac. It is well adapted to most scrofulous forms of the disease, especially in the young, or when it is associated with such conditions as



enlarged, inflamed or ulcerated tonsils, indurated and swollen superficial glands, enlarged spleen, torpid liver, etc.

*Calcareo carbonica* is another exceedingly useful remedy in this disease, especially in correcting dyscrasic conditions, more particularly the scrofulous. It will often prove curative in those cases occurring in children, where in addition to swollen glands, there is a chronic discharge from the nose and ears. The discharge is usually thick, but it is often watery, and sometimes it is more or less sticky or tenacious. The inflammatory condition is usually of a sub-acute character, and sometimes extends to the pharynx, and even to the larynx, in which latter case there is more or less hoarseness, together with a feeling of rawness or soreness in the vocal organs. The concomitant symptoms are: cutaneous eruptions on the nose or neighboring parts; sore or ulcerated nostrils; inflammatory redness and swelling of the anterior portion of the nose; lachrymation, with itching of the mucous membrane of the eyelids; dampness and coldness of the feet, with a feeling as though the stockings were damp. The remedy appears to act as a corrective of malnutrition, the result of deficient vital action; hence its applicability in all cases associated with the leuco-phlegmatic temperament, especially in women and children. In such cases it is such a sovereign remedy, that it can seldom be dispensed with even when other anti-psoric remedies are employed.

*Arsenicum iodatum* is often a valuable remedy, and is indicated in those cases where the discharge is thin and profuse; it is sometimes useful, however, when the discharge is thick and scanty, or frothy and tenacious. But it is more especially in cases complicated with a tuberculous diathesis, or with otorrhoea in which there is a foetid and excoriating discharge, that the remedy seems to do the most good. Other indications for its successful employment are: a burning sensation in the nose and throat; enlargement of the tonsils; glandular indurations, and acrid nasal discharges.

*Phosphorus* is another remedy suited to the tubercular diathesis, especially if there is a very strong tendency to,



phthisis pulmonalis. One of the most prominent and characteristic symptoms in these cases, is bleeding from the nose; the mucous discharge is of a greenish-yellow cast, and is usually thick and tenacious. It is indicated in all cases where there are such laryngeal symptoms as hoarseness, tickling cough with salty expectoration, especially when aggravated by exercise of the vocal organs; also where there is dullness of the head, loss of the sense of smell, lachrymation of a burning and smarting character, hoarse in the open air or when exposed to the wind.

*Aurum* and *Nitric acid* are sometimes required, especially when the disease is characterized by mental symptoms of a destructive character. Both remedies are useful in cases where there is great depression of spirits, suicidal tendency; hopelessness, or settled melancholy; also after the abuse of mercury, especially in syphilitic cases. The mental symptoms are profound in *Aurum*, while on the other hand the syphilitic quality appears to predominate in the acid. In both cases the discharge is yellowish or greenish, and foetid; but the ozæna calling for the use of Nitric Acid is not so inveterate, nor has it produced so much local disorganization as that in which *Aurum* is indicated, where there is more or less caries of the nasal bones, extreme foetor, external tenderness, and, in some cases, foetid otorrhoea. I will add, that when these symptoms are associated with the scrofulous instead of the syphilitic diathesis, I have generally derived great benefit from the administration of *Silex*. The last remedy that I shall mention is

*Hepar sulph.*.—My experience leads me not only to give the preference to this remedy in cases where there is a well-marked psoric taint, characterized by various forms of skin eruptions, appearing and disappearing at uncertain intervals; but I have found it especially useful as an intercurrent remedy in cases where, after the administration of other indicated remedies, the beneficial effect ceases, particularly where there is a continuance of the discharge. In such cases a few doses of *Hepar* will sometimes effect a most miraculous improvement, and even when this is not the case, it seems to have such an alterative effect upon the system as



to render it much more susceptible to the indicated remedy. It is adapted to cases where there is swelling and external tenderness of the nose, and also where the discharge is thick and pus-like, or even when tinged with blood. It is useful when the catarrh is unilateral, or confined to one nostril, and also in cases where every exposure renews the attack. It is especially useful in all cases of a psoric nature, especially if the itch or any form of cutaneous eruption has ever been suppressed by external applications.

Although I have tried many other remedies in the treatment of chronic nasal catarrh, and have occasionally derived more or less benefit from their use, I cannot say that I have effected lasting cures by any except those I have mentioned, nor has the result proved satisfactory even with them, except when I have had the opportunity of treating the case uninterruptedly for many months; but where everything was favorable, I have generally succeeded, sooner or later, either in curing the disease, or in so far ameliorating it, as no longer to annoy the patient. Unfortunately, however, the majority of these cases are apt to slip out of one's hand long before any great improvement can be effected.

II. As an etiological factor in the production of nervous derangements, we find catarrh to act as a prolific cause of cephalalgia, insomnia, vertigo, prosopalgia and other forms of trigeminal neuralgia, megrim, and, in fact, nearly every purely functional intracranial and pericranial nervous disorder, including various affections of the special senses, especially those of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. The mere enumeration of these disorders should be sufficient not only to arrest our attention, but to prevent errors of diagnosis and treatment, which, I am sorry to say, are too frequently made in these cases. Two instances of the kind have fallen under my notice within the last few days. One of them was a patient at one of our clinics, who for weeks had been unsuccessfully treated for headache, vertigo, and tinnitus, and whose trouble was regarded as auditory or labyrinthine, when the fact is it was wholly dependent upon chronic nasal catarrh, and was immediately benefited by treatment addressed to that affection. The other was a case of su-



pra-orbital neuralgia which had for weeks been treated unsuccessfully as a primary affection, but which yielded speedily to remedies prescribed for the accompanying catarrhal condition.

#### DISCUSSION.

The discussion following the presenting of the paper was general and entered into heartily.

DR. HART had found the thirtieth potency of remedies most useful in the treatment of nasal catarrh.

DR. GEO. E. DAVIS called attention to the need of external applications in the successful treatment of this trouble, especially in the climate of San Francisco. He employs a mixture of Alum, Glycerine and Carbolic acid, applied by means of a camel hair pencil.

A solution of Permanganate of Potash was referred to as useful by inhalations through the nares.

DR. HART had used with success the Liquor of Bismuth.

The action of *Pinus canadensis* and *Hydrastis* locally was considered quite the same; their virtue being their balmy quality. In atrophic conditions of the nasal membrane, DR. CURTIS uses oil of eucalyptus and glycerine in water as a spray. It gives prompt relief where an excessive dryness and incrustated condition exists.

DR. DAVIS found a glycerole of eucalyptus useful where a fetid discharge became noticable.

DR. CURTIS thought the mucous surface should be thoroughly cleansed before any local application is applied.

DR. HART had observed that nasal douches confine themselves to the inferior meatus and that in order to reach the trouble which lies often in the frontal sinuses and ethmoidal cells, the use of a medicated steam atomizer was essential.

DR. CURTIS believed that pain at root of nose implied closure of the infundibulum and called attention to the development of asthma in case of nasal catarrh.

The explanation of the phenomena had been attempted by a foreign medical journal to be, that the catarrhal inflammation developed the mucous lining of the nasal passages in which erectile tissue became the prominent pathological element. This erectile tissue possessed marked irritability which causes through the sympathetic system, reflex action mani-



fested in the pulmonary distribution of the pneumogastric nerve, producing the bronchial spasm.

Relief of the dyspnoea came by increasing lumen of the anterior nares. This is not improbable when we consider the frequent reflex symptoms arising from deranged function or over excitability of the nasal nerves, such as nausea, excited from odor of food.

DR. PETERSON called particular attention to the danger arising from emphysema in the cellular tissue of the pharynx from the use of the eustachian catheter. Injudicious use has, in the Doctor's knowledge, given rise to emphysema extending from clavicle to roof of pharynx.

Attention was called to the importance of preventing the patient taking cold so easily, as a central element in the successful treatment. Cold baths every morning or every other morning followed by brisk rubbing till a glow over the surface was experienced, was often effectual.

DR. PETERSON considered sea bathing to be useful in correcting the great tendency to taking cold.

DR. DAVIS believed complete cures very rare, he had cured only one case, and that with the 200th potency of Merc. sol. After ceasing the use of the remedy the case was traced for a year with no return.

The discussion was gradually supplanted by general sociability which became intensified by the invitation of the members to a nicely arranged table of refreshments prepared by Dr. A. C. Peterson, at whose parlors the club had convened.

The meeting adjourned till July 27th.

JAMES W. WARD, M. D., *Secretary.*

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## STERILITY IN THE FEMALE.

By WM. B. CLOWE, M. D., WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Pathological research relative to the barren male, it is safe to say, is unceasing, but the same condition of the female does not receive one half of the attention, nor nearly as much as is her deserts.



Just why the subject is evaded or overlooked by the general practitioner, gynaecologist as well, is not easily answered, but I venture to express an opinion founded upon facts gained by experience, that a need of thorough knowledge of this perplexing abnormality is the principle cause.

No doubt but that modesty and pride of the majority of women, repel the thoughts of making known their inability and it is, therefore, very many times, only known to the physician by his knowledge of complex and reflex symptoms. It is painfully true that thousands of women who are completely up to the standard, both mentally and physically to the ordinary observer, are entirely ignorant of the completeness of congressional sexuality.

It is also true that many such women bear a family of children, but that devotion, which so happily exists between the sexes, where nature's endowment has been complete to both, usually is not their boasting pride and armor.

In some instances, the causes of this impotence may be congenital, but I am convinced that the greater number acquire it.

When I make this accusation, I would not lay a charge before her of willful disobedience to natural and physical law, but extend a thought to the greater fact, that the want of a more thorough knowledge of herself and greatness, cheats her of her perfect physical and sexual development.

Among the congenital causes may be named malformations and defects in the genital development; tabes, diabetes, from specific taint or not.

The acquired causes are manifold, prominent among which are inappropriate dress; the use of drugs to appease an ungratified sexual appetite; particularly among which are camphor, arsenic and Kali Bromatum; incongruous indulgences, by which a functional weakness of the genital organs is brought about, leaving as a result, prolapsus of the ovaries and uterus—ovaritis, cervical metritis, vaginitis, leucorrhea, etc. Aspermatism in the male, so far as it pertains to malposition of the testes and their injuries, is analogous to the abnormal condition and position of the ovaries in the female; in the first, no semen is formed; in the second, the ova lack vivifying quality. The highest order of functional strength of



these organs cannot be maintained while in a sub-acute state of excitement, and this is their exact condition whenever maltreated and misplaced. Repose sustains functional greatness, not only of these, but to every other organ of the body.

Anaphrodisia blights the hearth and home of many a most worthy woman, who through timidity, buries her secret beneath the ashes of remorse, and when at last, youth's sweet spring has grown brown and sear, she pitifully ends her last days, which might have been the most delightful and glorious, in perfect aplexia.

Amelioration of these sufferings is at her command if she were only informed. Homœopathically we meet her requirements with some of the aphrodisiacs of which I may mention Nux Vom, Phos, Damiana, Bell, China, Ferrum. Adjuvant treatment calls for shower baths, massage and electricity—while displacements are overcome by some simple, non irritating mechanical appliance.

New scenes, new faces, and last but not least, wholesome and comprehensive literature, pointing out the errors and giving guidance to happier and higher life.

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## SELECTIONS.

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### ACIDUM ARSENICI HYDRIODICUM.

Dr. Percy Wilde uses this preparation with success in general debility associated with glandular enlargement, and in chronic consolidation of the lung, following a low grade of pneumonia, with cough and yellow or white expectoration. This frequently preceeds phthisis. Again, this acid is used in coryza, in influenza, in sub-acute laryngitis with wheezing and whistling sounds and constant hacking cough, and also in chronic articular or muscular rheumatism in elderly or debilitated people. Useful in acute gout as soon as the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Here it greatly aids in restoring the use of the foot.



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HOMŒOPATHIC APHORISMS.—THE LAW.

1. All medicinal substances have the power of causing diseases when given to persons in health.
2. Each medicine has the power of producing disease peculiar to itself.
3. This power can only be known by studying the symptoms it has produced when given to the persons in health.
4. Hahnemann was the first to systematically study the powers of medicines in this way; taking them himself when in health and giving them to others, observing and recording the effects which followed.
5. This he called "proving medicines;" those who allowed themselves to be experimented on he called "provers," and the records of the symptoms produced, he called "provings."
6. Out of these provings he constructed his *Materia Medica*; so arranged the symptoms of each drug as to present a picture of the disease-producing power.
7. Drug-diseases resemble natural diseases.
8. The law of similars affirms that, in a given case of natural disease, that drug which has produced a morbid state most like the disease to be treated will be the most certain, when administered, to work a cure.
9. The practical rule which is the outcome of this law is formulated thus: "Similia Similibus Curentur."—"Let likes be treated by likes."
10. Homœopathy is the art of selecting and administering medicines in accordance with this rule and the principal on which it is founded.
11. A medicine is said to be homœopathic to a given diseased condition when it has produced a similar diseased condition in a healthy person.—*Homœopathic World*.

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PRUDENCE IN CONSULTATION.—Nothing conduces so much to absence in friction, in the matter of consultations, as a competent knowledge of the proper etiquette which has been handed down to us as the fruit of centuries of careful observation. It is not, therefore, a useless task to attempt to define the rules of this etiquette so that both the ordinary practitioner



and the consultant may be made cognizant of the proper course to pursue, in order that the dignity of all the parties concerned may receive the attention it deserves. In the first place, the ordinary medical attendant should invariably lead the way, and enter first into the sick chamber; and this is a rule that, for obvious reasons, should admit of no relaxation. When the interview with the patient comes to an end, the consultant should leave the room first, and the medical attendant should be the last to leave the room. Where there are several consultants, they should enter the room as stated above, but in the order in which they have been called into the case; the converse holding good for the exit. No communication, direct or indirect, by word of mouth or by letter, should ever take place between the consultant or consultants and the friends of the patient or the patient himself, except through the intermediary of their ordinary medical attendant; and any breach of this rule should lay the consultant open to the most serious remonstrance.—*British Medical Journal*.

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HOMŒOPATHY has sturdily survived its theory of dynamization and its conception—defying posology. Like the oak, it is all the stronger from the storms that have wrestled with it. The strong arm of the State has not been able to strangle it; malice has done its worst; falsehood has spent itself; and now Science threatens it with—facts? demonstrable truth? No, but with the oldest hypothesis—and what is the mess of pottage for which the homœopathic Esau sells his birth-right, and condemns the *Materia Medica* by which it held, now holds, and will hold its puissance against any and all its foes? Simply and only *the atomic theory of the ultimate structure of matter*. This is the bugaboo that has frightened our *sans culottic* savants.

These savants began work with the postulate that *whatever is invisible is not*. They said, visibility denotes the limit of divisibility. But such a degree of molecular dimensions as physical science recognizes, obliged these savants to retract their foolish postulate, because the “molecule” is *invisible* by any means at the command of man.



Having failed to demonstrate the invisible with the microscope, these savants accept Sir William Thomson's hypothetical dimensions of the molecule, and fling to the winds all "potencies" above the 11th centesimal. But many provings have been made, and much clinical work done with much higher potencies, and by which we have won and held our position for three-quarters of a century. On this incontinently they begin to condense our *Materia Medica* by elimination.

These savants have overlooked Sir William Thomson's vortex theory of matter, by which a dynamic rather than a materialistic philosophy of the universe must obtain. Said Oken, long ago, "The universe is God rotating." Says Sir William Thomson, "matter, such as we perceive it, is merely the rotating parts of a fluid which fills all space." "The idea that motion is, in some sort, the basis of what we call matter, is an old one; but no distinct conceptions on the subject were possible until Von Helmholtz, a quarter of a century ago, made a grand contribution to hydrokinetics in the shape of his theory of vortex motion."\*

When it comes to mere trading in hypotheses, that of the hard, indivisible atom of Lucretius is a much cheaper thing than the more refined "vortex motion" which is a better evidence of the immanence of the Creator. Suppose we say, "The universe is God acting," and then see whither that hypothesis will lead us. First, then, "In the physical universe there are but two classes of things, matter and energy." We are made cognizant of matter by energy. That which energy makes known to us, we call matter. Then why not say with Hegel, "Matter is constituted by forces which are outgoings or manifestations of the Divine will." If we say this, then there is but one *thing* in the physical universe, energy or the Divine will *manifest*.

The physicists find fault with the metaphysicians, and yet the hard, indivisible atom is a purely metaphysical conception. Accepting it as a demonstrated reality has led some of our school to reject Hahnemann's posology, and to cast aside much of his *Materia Medica*. They are guilty of a *petitio*



*principii*, for at present, so far as demonstration goes, the dynamic theory of the universe is as valid as the materialistic, and to the devout mind far more acceptable, because it is the Divine will manifest.

Of the result of our internecine conflict, there can be no question. The potencies had demonstrated their energy long before this modern challenge came. Provings with the thirtieth potency have established themselves. Daily we give remedies from the data derived from them, and the same reasons that justify us in using tangible quantities of a drug, justify our use of these potencies. If the evidence of our senses is valid in the one instance, it is in the other. We know no more of matter in the tincture than we do in the thirtieth. We recognize matter in the tincture only by its energy, and we have the same criterion of matter in the thirtieth. Our senses detect the energy in each instance, and we are to use our senses not to discriminate the difference in the quantity of matter used but to determine the presence of matter by the energy displayed.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

S. A. JONES.

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## CLINICAL ITEMS.

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### RHUS GLABRUM IN SYPHILITIC ULCERATION.

A gentleman, aged 50 years, of nervo-sanguine temperament, who had suffered from Syphilis, and often, as he supposed, had been cured, suffered from ulceration of the mouth—the ulcers took the form of deep fissures in the tongue, gums and sides of the mouth—so severe and painful as to render it difficult to masticate his food or to swallow liquids. The nutrition of the system was so obstructed that great emaciation was the consequence. He was treated with nitric acid, nitrate of silver, and other local applications, without effect. A number of remedies prescribed homœopathically afforded no relief. At last a wash prepared from the sumach berries was used with a swab, while the 2d dilution of the tincture was administered in five-drop doses several times a



day. Immediately after a resort to this treatment, the inflammation and soreness of the ulcers disappeared, and they began to heal. His recovery was rapid—complete, since which he has remained in sound health. After the use of mercurials, in the treatment of Syphilis, I have several times found a tincture of the berries effectual in removing soreness of the gums, throat and ulcerated mucus surfaces generally; and there can be but little doubt of this remedy being Homœopathic to all such cases.

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#### RHUS VENENATA IN ERYSIPELAS.

Was called to treat a lady, aged 38, of lymphatic temperament, who had been suffering from a vesicular eruption upon the face and hands. Her face was much swollen, as were her hands, arms and lower extremities. She complained of intolerable itching and burning. The arterial excitement was marked—the pulse was full and bounding. Gave Aconite, 3d dilution, first, ten drops in half a tumbler of water, tea-spoonful every hour, till perspiration became somewhat profuse; then gave the 3d decimal attenuation of Rhus tox., with little effect. After this gave the 3d decimal of Rhus venenata, and after a few doses the itching and burning ceased, the tumefaction disappeared, and the patient soon recovered.

DR. A. E. SMALL.

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*Argent-nit.*—The use of *Arg.-nit* in diseases of the central nervous system, where sclerosis is the pathological change, is becoming more and more approved. This drug is homœopathic to such diseases of the nervous system as terminate in sclerosis, while *Plumbum* where there is a primary destruction of the nerve cells, either by softening or atrophy. In simple paraplegia from exhaustion, I have more than once found it of signal service, and it has cured this condition when resulting from concussion or alcoholic excess, and also hysterical and diphtheric paralysis.

FELLOWS.

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*Cochlearia* (horse-raddish) is a valuable drug. It produces burning and cutting in the glans penis, during and after urination, with a great deal of strangury. On standing, the urine becomes thick, like jelly.

FARRINGTON.



*Tobacco*—locally as a decoction, is an excellent application in cases of Prurigo pudendi. Internally, *Calodium*—which produces much hyperæsthesia and irritation of the generative organs, Pruritus of vulva and vagina.

*Chelidonium* has caused very striking symptoms of desquamative nephritis, besides the general phenomena of renal irritation. An examination of the urine in one case showed the presence of cylindrical casts with epithelial cells. The mischief in this case was so considerable that oedematous swellings of the extremities occurred. The relation of Chelidon to pneumonia here becomes important, because of the frequent occurrence of this inflammation as a complication of tubal nephritis in children. Dr. Buchmann gives one case of cure of chronic renal disease by this medicine.

R. HUGHES, M. D.

*Strophanthus* is the new substitute for Digitalis, introduced by Dr. Thomas Frazer, of Edinburgh; said to possess all the good qualities of Digitalis without its cumulative and disturbing action, useful in all forms of weakness of the heart—whatever the cause—and especially satisfactory in mitral disease.

Strophanthus acts by increasing the contractible power of all the striped muscles, and renders their contraction more complete and prolonged. As a result, the heart is early and powerfully affected. The ordinary dose was 10 minims in 2 to 5 portions during the day. (*N. Y. Med. Times.*)

*Baptisia* acts upon the blood, nervous system, mucous membranes and upon the sympathetic nervous system. Its value as a fever remedy is well understood. Its value as a brain remedy is not half known. From the loud delirium of acute mania to the abject silence of melancholia with stupor, it works with a master-hand. It may be used with exceeding benefit in all cases where there is rapid and profound physical degeneration simulating the typhoid state, and where the patient is wild, restless, anxious, hurried, and striving to overcome what he believes to be his own physical solution of continuity, or in other words, where “he can-



not get himself together." Again, the Baptisia patient sinks into a mental condition where there is indisposition or inability to carry on any mental operation whatever. The patient appears sad, unhappy, and in the depths of despair. In many cases of puerpural mania, of acute mania and acute melancholia, following excessive toil, worry, and shock, patients may be greatly relieved and sometimes cured by the use of Baptisia. *Blood-rot*, if such a term may be used, is a characteristic of Baptisia.

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GLONOINE.—Nitro-glycerine has been recommended as a substitute for stimulants in the alcohol habit. One or two drops of a one per cent. solution has a stimulating effect as at least an ounce of brandy, and its effect is far more prompt. Moreover, it creates no desire for more stimulants. It is contra-indicated when there is cerebral congestion.

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*Ammon carb*, useful for acute symptoms from getting wet. Swellings of glands.

*Boro-Citrate of Magnesia*, for Renal Calculus. It will dissolve them and remove all the symptoms. A dram to 8 ounces of water, a teaspoonful three times a day, is the dose. Dr. Blackley uses four grains three times a day for *Diabetes*.

*Dolichos*.—Violent itching all over body without any visible eruption.

*Lycopod*.—When symptoms get worse, when anything new is seen—or anything which turns—or on walking along side of railing.

*Murex*.—Frequent urination, pale, fetid with white sediment. Menses premature, copious and protracted, lively and affectionate patients.

*Melilotus* removes soreness and lameness which frequently follow an attack of Neuralgia.

*Natrum Salycil*.—Noises in head, deafness and giddiness—giddiness worse raising head or sitting up. Useful in Auditory Vertigo. (Menèire's Disease.)



*Nux Juglans*, *Crusta lactea*.—*Tinea favosa* and other skin troubles, also for *noli-me-tangere*. Excellent for the scrophulous diathesis.

*Platina*. Constipation with frequent urging and much straining but only small portion of feces is passed. Afterwards great weakness in abdomen or chilliness. Stools adhere to rectum, so pasty like clay.

*Teucrium*.—Ingrowing toe-nails with ulceration, also panaritium.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, ENG. E. C. June 4th, 1886.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.—I had the pleasure last evening at 8 o'clock to meet the London Homœopathic Medical Society, at its annual meeting at the Hospital, located in Great Ormond street. Between the business and regular meeting was the inevitable English drinking tea, to which we were invited, enjoying its genial social atmosphere, and making the acquaintance of the London standard bearers of our noble school. Dr. Roth presided at the regular meeting, and a very able and thoughtful paper upon "Acute Idiopathic Enteritis," was read by Dr. Goldsborough, and discussed with much interest and animation by a majority of the fifteen or more doctors in attendance,

The question of alternating remedies came up and the practice was warmly sustained by the great majority.

Among those present may be mentioned Drs. Roth, Dudgeon, Blake, Smith, Clarke, Hughes, Harris, of London, Beaker, of Dublin, Dr. Clifton, of Leicester, whom I had the pleasure to meet at Leicester ten days ago; finding him a large-hearted and representative physician of the coming school of medicine. I regret to be unable to give a more full report. Dr. Hughes took pains to impress upon my mind the fact that there would be an International Homœopathic Congress notwithstanding the failure of the Brussels proposition, and the place of the meeting will be announced in a few days.

I hardly think Homœopathy is as stalwart in Great Britain as on the Western Continent.

It is more under the shadows and influence of the old school, which perhaps may be explained from the fact that they derive their authority to practice from their enemies.

The high order of anatomical knowledge, and familiarity with pathology, and diagnosis manifested by the entire body was noticeable.

We were disappointed at the absence of Mr. Brown the Homœopathic ophthalmologist, who was expected to present a paper upon the subject



nearest our heart. We have been most warmly received in our search for eye and ear lore, not only in our own school, but in the ranks of the old. We expect to meet Drs. Carter and Harbridge to-day, and Gowers and Liebrich before we start for Paris. We hope to return to our college work promptly on the first of August, if not before, equipped with new life, and enriched by contact with the minds to which the occident owes so much.

At my birth place I met with a rare form of Tinnitus aur, in which the noises were both subjective and objective which I hope to bring to the notice of the American Institute at Saratoga. If there were room it would be a pleasure to tax the feeble power of language to give our good brethren some faint idea of the wierd charm of "St. Paul's," "The Tower," and "The Abbey." Westminster Abbey is the shrine of all hearts.

It needs no guard to request uncovered heads. The tourist's note book is closed here. There is nothing for language; nothing akin to the ordinary sights that gladden the aesthetic gaze. The stillness is appalling. The experience of all seems to be a presence unseen, an influence inexplicable, before which the head is bowed, and every faculty sits in solemn expectancy. Emotions of the ages linger amid the painful profusion of love's memorials, and amid the mystic multitude of the past the cynic unconsciously becomes a worshipper.

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#### LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 14th, 1886.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.—I notice in your issue for July, that while you speak of the remarkable growth of Homœopathy on the coast, you take in the modest view of your journal and the college.

As an old editor who has watched the growing prosperity of our cause for nearly a quarter of a century, you will pardon me if I congratulate the coast profession on their position.

Personally it has been my good fortune to meet many who have gone west to rear the standard of the cause beyond the Rockies. They were bright men, and I believe the coast profession will compare favorably with their brethren anywhere.

The career of their exponent in a journalistic way, I have watched with a great deal of interest. I am surprised at the number of good things found in its pages. It is worth much more than the price asked, and were I to volunteer a prognosis, it would be this: it is too good a journal for the money and will therefore be short-lived. This, like as with many a case of phthisis, might prove true everywhere but on the coast. I certainly hope that your journal may live long to prosper the cause.

The college has made a good record for itself, and if properly managed it cannot but succeed and thus advance Homœopathy. Many of the professors I know to be able men who have the interest of Homœopathy at heart.

One more word and I close. Do not expect too much of busy physicians at medical gatherings or in medical work anywhere. The whole training of medical life is away from systematic thoughts or regular actions. His time is broken; his thought is divided and he develops in sections.

An idea here and fact there make up the sum of our experience.



But it is for these very reasons that free medical conferences are so valuable. If a medical journal brings one new idea it is as good as gold. (*e. g.* Vide *Salix Nigra*, p. 114).

It is pleasant to learn that the cause flourishes so grandly on the coast, and I know that the Homœopathic Aid Association can help you all to greater success by proving that "Homœopathy promotes longevity."

Fraternally yours,

T. C. DUNCAN.

CALIFORNIA STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY. }  
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 23d, 1886.

DEAR DOCTOR: It is the earnest desire of the Chairman of the various Committees, as well as of the President, to make the next session of the State Society mark an era in the history of Homœopathy on this Coast. Will you assist us by signifying to myself, or the Chairman of that Committee in which you are most interested, what you will do? The Society must have the best effort of every Homœopath to achieve success. Will you do your part?

Fraternally yours,

WM. SIMPSON, M. D., President.

THE Scientific Committees of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society for the current year will be in the hands of the following gentlemen: *Clinical Medicine*—Sidney Worth, M. D., 426 Sutter street, San Francisco; *Obstetrics*—G. E. Davis, M. D., 520 Sutter street, San Francisco; *Diseases of Women*—Jas. W. Ward, M. D., 335 Geary street, San Francisco; *Diseases of Children*—Wm. Boericke, M. D., 834 Sutter street, San Francisco; *Surgery*—J. M. Selfridge, M. D., Oakland; *Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat*—F. P. Green, M. D., 202 Stockton street, San Francisco; *Materia Medica and Proving*—J. C. Raymond, M. D., Oakland; *Medical Education, Statistics and Necrology*—G. M. Pease, M. D., 125 Turk street, San Francisco.

San Jose, July 23, 1866.

WM. SIMPSON, M. D., President.

Just before going to press, we received a communication from the Secretary *pro tem.* of the Alameda County Homœopathic Society, expressing "righteous indignation" at not being mentioned in our editorial last month, as a living evidence of the progress Homœopathy is achieving on this Coast. Now, the Editor of this journal thinks himself pretty well posted on domestic Homœopathic affairs—he has had every opportunity in this direction—but he certainly must plead guilty as to his utter ignorance of an active County Society of Homœopathists in Oakland at present. Now why is this thus? Evidently because said society has kept its light under a bushel; has never by report or paper to this, or any journal we have seen, shown its existence; has in short been entirely too esoteric in its activity to be of any use to the profession at large, however much they may be among themselves. If this society has made any report or published any paper of general interest to the profession, we shall be glad to publish or republish it. And in regard to the Oakland Homœopathic Hospital, which we *did* mention as one of the evidences of our growth—it being known that there is but one Homœopathic Hos-



pital amongst us—we have repeatedly asked and begged from those whom we knew to be interested in its management and prosperity, to furnish to the pages of our journal a report of its doings and of its plans and prospects, ensuring our enthusiastic support, but we have yet to see it.—Now, Mr. Secretary *pro tem.*, who speak so sensitively for your Society, keep cool and then see if your sense of justice does not tell you that the “righteous indignation” ought really to be on the other side.—EDITOR CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

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## Personal Notes, Locations, Etc.

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DR. E. S. BREYFOGLE and MRS. DR. L. A. BALLARD have both returned from a visit East.

FROM DR. ISAAC FELLOWS of Los Angeles, we learn that he has started away on a vacation of several months, which he finds it necessary to indulge in, to recuperate from the arduous duties of an extensive practice. During his absence, DR. J. MILLS BOAL will take care of his practice, in whom he will doubtless find a worthy substitute. He carries with him our best wishes for an enjoyable time and safe return.

FROM Cloverdale we have a visitor in the person of DR. J. A. CALLEN, who located there some two years ago. He is doing well, and is glad he did not settle in a more pretentious place.

PURSUANT to our advice, C. A. OLIVER, M. D., has located at Chico, Cal., a promising place for a live Homœopath. The Doctor was at one time located at Ventura, where he built up a successful practice, and then left to go to Europe, from whence he has now returned. We bespeak for him a remunerative practice.

DR. N. L. THOMSEN who has practiced in this State for a number of years, has paid us a visit, the result of a disastrous fire which destroyed a large portion of Tulare, his present home. The Doctor lost everything, and our sincere sympathy goes out to him. We trust he will soon recoup his losses.

KEITH, of Edinburgh, recently came to Boston to give an opinion on the case of a lady who had an obscure abdominal affection. He remained in consultation with the regular attendant for about half an hour, confirmed the previous diagnosis in the case and went home with a fee of \$10,000.—*Northwestern Lancet.*

WE had the pleasure of a call from DR. P. K. GUILD, of Santa Barbara, during his recent visit in this city. It was not the G. A. R. that the Doctor came up to see, but his wife who is at present attending lectures at the Homœopathic College. They'll make a better team than ever, when there will be two doctors in the family.



DRS. PALMER and FRENCH have returned, after a prolonged absence abroad, and resumed practice. They both profess to have discovered *the* remedy for seasickness.

THE Board of Examiners of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society have issued licenses to DRs. M. F. GROVE, G. L. LONG, JOHN K. WADE, MRS. C. A. RISDON and WM. E. PRITCHARD.

PHYSICIANS desiring to locate in California and wishing the license of the Homœopathic Board will please communicate with DR. WM. BOERICKE, Secretary.

NEW Homœopathic Colleges are about to be started in Baltimore and Minneapolis. New Orleans will follow soon. Be sure you are going to teach *Homœopathy*, gentlemen, then go ahead.

PROF. BARTHOLOW recommends for *constipation* with deficient secretion of bile the tincture of *phytolacca*. Why not? *Phytolacca* produces and therefore cures these conditions.—See Homœopathic Mat. Med.

PROFESSOR HART had to leave before the end of the College term on account of the alarming state of health of Mrs. Hart. The Professor intends if possible, to bring her to this coast before long. Meanwhile DR. BOERICKE will finish the course of on Nervous Diseases—taking up diseases of the Spinal Cord.

OUR friend, Professor LILIENTHAL, of New York—Homœopathy's Uncle Sam—is with us again. The Doctor will deliver some lectures on the Principles of Homœopathy, as expounded in the "Organon," before the College class. Come and hear him.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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**The Clinical Review**, a monthly journal of Medicine and Surgery, published in Cleveland, O., is the latest addition to journalistic literature in Homœopathy. It is edited by C. L. CLEVELAND, A. M., M. D. Subscription price, \$1 per year. The first numbers are received, and contain interesting, original articles and notes of society proceedings. Our sympathies and cordial wishes for its success go out to the editor and publishers.

**A Manual of Dietetics.** By J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M. D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. San Francisco Agency: Wm. S. Duncombe & Co., 211 Post street.

Those of our readers acquainted with this gifted author's other works will heartily welcome this, his latest contribution to medical literature. Dr.



Fothergill pays especial attention to Dietetics and studies the matter from the standpoint of physiology; and since correct feeding in disease is fully as important as the administration of medicines, we trust every physician will gladly avail himself of Dr. Fothergill's investigations. This volume treats, in Part I, of the different kinds of food—condiments, stimulants, beverages, etc.; and Part II is devoted to the consideration of special dietetics in the various stages of life—infancy, youth, adult life and old age; also in various diseases, and food for different constitutions; also a chapter on food given otherwise than by the mouth. The chapter on Food for Biliousness is specially interesting and original—the author showing the necessity of bilious subjects to avoid nitrogenous food in quantity and substituting therefore farinaceous matters and vegetables, accompanied by a certain amount of *fat*. In the chapter on Stimulants, the author devotes considerable attention to defining the relation of beef-tea to the dietary of the sick, showing its small food value and important use as a stimulant. If there is any one still doubtful on this point, let him read this chapter in Dr. Fothergill's book. What the author has to say about alcohol we consider very wise and thoroughly scientific—a position that ought to be held by every physician. He gives a special caution to physicians against prescribing alcohol in any form to persons with a weak, nervous system—to neurotic woman and children, for it is such subjects who would most readily imbibe a taste for it that would lead to their enslavery. The book is a most useful addition to every library.

**A Repertory of the Most Characteristic Symptoms of the Materia Medica.** By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. New York: A. L. Chatterton, & Co.

**Purpura.** By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. New York: A. L. Chatterton & Co. 1886.

These two little volumes are from the pen of the Editor of the American Homœopathist, Dr. G. W. Winterburn, Ph. D. and they evince the same care and sound Homœopathy that is represented by his journal. The book on Purpura is an admirable compilation of all that has been written on the subject in our journals and enriched by much matter hitherto unpublished. The new repertory is a reliable index, containing much that is not found in other repertories of same size and the most pains-taking care must have been exercised to make it so free from error in every respect. We cordially recommend the two volumes of Dr. Winterburn to our readers.

**Disease of the Spinal Cord.** By B. BRAMWELL, M. D. Second Edition. Wm. Wood & Co. (Wood's Library.)

Fifty-three colored plates and over one hundred fine wood engravings embellish this second edition of Dr. Bramwell's excellent work. This is probably the most valuable book in this exceptionally interesting series of the popular Wood's Library and it alone ought to secure the year's subscription. The book is divided into four chapters and an appendix. The first being devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the spinal segment. The second to its pathology. The third devotes itself to the clinical aspect of spinal cases—method



of ascertaining the diagnosis and forming a correct prognosis, while the last chapter gives a tabular classification of the diseases of the spinal cord—their special pathology, symptomatology and treatment. On the whole this is the best text-book on this branch of medicine with which we are acquainted, and we know it will be welcomed by all subscribers to Wood's Library.

**The Relation of the State and the Medical Profession.** An address delivered before the Alumni Association of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. By C. J. LUNDY, M. D.

This is a forcible plea for the enacting of a law regulating the practice of Medicine in the State of Michigan. We are surprised that there is none in that state and when its representatives are ready to have one, we will be glad to furnish a copy of our California law to improve on, for there is room for it.

**Insanity and its Treatment.** By G. F. BLANDFORD, M. D. Together with **Types of Insanity.** By A. McLANE HAMILTON. New York: Wm. Wood & Co.

This forms another volume of this year's Wood's Library, and a very desirable one. Dr. Blandford's book is composed of the lectures delivered by him at St. George's Hospital, and this is the third edition, revised and brought in harmony with the discoveries and advances in the physiology and therapeutics of insanity made in the last few years.

Dr. McL. Hamilton's types of insanity which is appended to this volume is illustrated by cuts which are really very good and convey a very graphic idea of the diseases illustrated.

Mental disease is assuming so large a proportion in the list of infirmities that afflict the modern man, that every physician must post himself as to the best treatment and early recognition of this department of his science. Professor's Blandford and Hamilton's book will do its share to familiarize the student in a very delightful manner.

**The genuine works of Hippocrates,** Translated from the Greek, with a preliminary discourse and annotations. By FRANCIS ADAMS, L. L. D. Surgeon, in two volumes. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1886.

**Handbook of Practical Medicine.** By H. EICHHORST, M. D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. 1886.

**Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.** A Manual of Chemical Therapeutics. By PROFESSOR DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ; with engravings; translated by E. P. HURD, M. D.; with illustrations. New York: Wm. Wood & Co. 1886.

The above are all volumes issued by Wood's Library of standard medical Authors for 1886. It is needless to recommend them further to our readers. Every physician wants to read the works of Hippocrates and now that the opportunity is offered him to possess an edition at once genuine and rendered into classical English, we are sure of its quick and ready appreciation



by all students. Professor Dujardin-Beaumetz is so eminently known as a clinical teacher that any contribution from his pen is sure to be eagerly sought by American physicians. If the Professor could but incorporate into his therapeutics the results of the Homœopathic application of drugs, he would not only greatly enhance the practical value of his work, but at the same time gain an insight into a department of medicine to which he is at present an utter stranger. The Homœopathist can take these lectures of Professor Dujardin-Beaumetz and supplement them with his studies of Homœopathic remedies and thereby obtain the most reliable guide for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the Stomach and Intestines. Dr. Eichhorst's volume treats of diseases of the circulatory and respiratory apparatus. It is profusely illustrated and the treatment of the various disorders, considered especially diagnostically and pathologically, is unexceptionable. Homœopathy must look to the best writers of the old school for information upon the latest advances in pathology—she has no time to devote to its special study, needing all her available resources in this direction for the pursuit of her *Materia Medica*.

When one takes up the classical works of Hippocrates, one is at once removed to a breadth of view—to philosophical ideas about health and disease—he reads about “airs, waters and places; of prognostics; of epidemics and constitutions”; generalizations, based upon most accurate observation, that have stood the test of experience of two thousand years and more, meet him at every turn—his mind breathes a purer atmosphere—his gaze meets a broader view. This volume is the first of two that will contain the genuine works of the great Hippocrates with the annotations and explanations of Dr. Francis Adams; and for ourselves we feel that they are the gems of this year's series of Wood's Library. Subscriptions for the set are received in San Francisco by Wm. S. Dunscombe & Co., agents for publications of Wm. Wood & Co.

#### PAMPHLETS. RECEIVED.

Annual Directory of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons of the State of Michigan, for 1886.

Report of Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Catalogue of Homœopathic Medical Department of State University of Iowa.

Catalogue of Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, O.

Catalogue of California Medical College, Oakland.

Catalogue of College of New York Ophthalmic Hospital.

Catalogue of Detroit College of Medicine.

Catalogue of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.

Catalogue of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia.

Catalogue of New York Homœopathic Medical College.



## *Popular Department.*

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### ONE OF MANY.

By J. W. DOWLING, M. D., NEW YORK CITY.

Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, New York Homœopathic Medical College.

He was a bachelor and one of the handsomest men I ever saw; tall, corpulent, dark complexion, heavy black hair, eyebrows, and mustache. To look at him you would think he was in perfect health. In fact, he informed me that he had never since childhood been confined to the house by illness, and as a child the young man, had really an excess of health. His family history was good, but, unfortunately for our patient, his father was rich and indulgent. Through life he had had ample means for the gratification of every wish, and not being blessed with a good and discreet wife and a family of children, his desires had been such, which, if gratified, are not conducive to health, long life and true happiness. We find him at forty-three years of age, notwithstanding his manly beauty and apparent healthfulness, a physical wreck. He came to me for a physical examination and opinion, for, as he expressed it, he was breaking down.

We will now copy from our case book.

“Till three years ago considered himself a perfectly healthy man, although he occasionally, after a hearty meal, suffered from dyspepsia, acid risings, belching of wind, and constipation. About that time he noticed that he began to tire easily, and on extra exertion would suffer from shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. He found that the slightest exposure would result in a cold, generally accompanied by violent paroxysms of coughing. Has a constant desire to clear his throat. He formerly had an excellent voice and was a good singer, but his voice had failed of late, and he could not trust himself to attempt to sing in



public. He was a confirmed dyspeptic; only the most simple articles of diet could be taken with impunity. His nights were restless from inability to sleep, and when he did sleep, he was harrassed by tormenting dreams. He was sleepy in the daytime, and always after his dinner was obliged to take a nap. His appetite was poor, never cared to eat, but simply ate because it was the regular time.

He complains of almost constant pain in the muscles of the neck and in the back of the head. Has occasional attacks of vertigo, and feels that his body is too heavy for his legs, and complains of constant pain in the calves of his legs, with occasional cramps. His sexual powers have been gradually diminishing, and now he has neither desire nor ability in that direction. His spirits are depressed; he worries constantly about trifles, feels that life is a burden, and at times is almost tempted to take his own life.

A physical examination revealed greatly diminished breathing power, and chest expansion. A remarkably feeble heart's action, with a compressible and occasionally intermittent pulse, although there was no evidence of valvular disease of the heart, or inflammatory lung troubles. He was suffering from a severe form of varicocele, for which he wore a suspensory bandage. His sight had failed greatly of late, and there was degeneration of the upper border of the cornea. The liver was enlarged, and his abdomen protuberant from an excess of fat. A laryngoscopic examination showed a catarrhal inflammation of the larynx; the throat and nasal passages were in the same condition and the tongue was swollen. He was indeed a physical wreck, and at a period of his life when he should have been in the prime of manhood. Why? Let us copy further from our history of his case.

“Habits of life always sedentary; has been a society man all his life. ‘A great diner out,’ a hearty eater, and from the time he left school had been daily in the habit of drinking freely of wines and the stronger alcoholic beverages.

For years had averaged half a dozen drinks of brandy or whisky a day, but had never been intoxicated in his life. Had never used tobacco. Had always been excessive in sexual indulgence till during the past three years.”



In fact, he had led a life of foolish, wicked indulgence and abuse. Can any one doubt that this, and this alone, had been the cause of all his ailments—his degenerated heart, his weakened lungs, his diseased liver and kidneys, his shattered nervous system?

This is not an isolated case; scarcely a week passes but some poor wretch comes to my office for advice and medicine, with a history similar to that of this patient, and they generally go away dissatisfied, for they want advice and medicine which will restore them to health and permit them to go on with the very abuses which have been the cause of all their sufferings. This man, however, was an exception. He promised conscientiously to carry out my directions to the letter; and has done so and is improving, but with no prospect of perfect health in the future. He is a broken man.

I cut off all the stronger alcoholic drinks, allowing him only a small quantity of claret at his dinner, and this because I feared his resolution would break down should I prescribe total abstinence. I used but few remedies, and these in strict accordance with the Homœopathic law of cure. I prescribed gentle exercise in the open air, proper amusement in the evening, and a diet suited to a child three years of age. It is one month to-day since he came under my treatment. Already I can see the effects of the change in his mode of life. His strength is greater; the action of the heart is stronger and more regular; he breathes deeper; he enjoys and digests his simple food; his voice is more natural, and the catarrhal condition of the throat and nasal passages is subsiding. He is more cheerful, and has promised me if I can get him back to the condition of health he was in three years ago he will marry some good woman, and commence life as he ought to have commenced twenty years ago.

In this case I give my remedies but little credit, but attribute the improvement almost entirely to the discovery of the causes of his wrecked condition, and his total abstinence from the excesses which had so nearly involved him in physical ruin.